

Calendar No. 367

103D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. RES. 94

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to
the tragic humanitarian crisis in Sudan.

FEBRUARY 9 (legislative day, JANUARY 25), 1994
Reported without amendment and with an amendment to
the preamble

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 3 (legislative day, MARCH 3), 1993

Mr. SIMON (for himself, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. HELMS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. PELL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KOHL, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. FORD, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. WOFFORD, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. DOLE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. MOYNIHAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

FEBRUARY 9 (legislative day, JANUARY 25), 1994

Reported by Mr. PELL, without amendment and with an amendment to the preamble

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic.]

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to the tragic humanitarian crisis in Sudan.

Whereas a civil conflict in Sudan has resulted in a severe humanitarian emergency that has placed an estimated 4,000,000 people at risk;

Whereas the resulting emergency conditions require an increase in the action and attention devoted to Sudan by the international community;

Whereas the United States Centers for Disease Control found during a recent visit to Sudan that as many as 80 percent of the children in many areas of Sudan are malnourished;

Whereas certain populations of Sudanese are acutely vulnerable as a result of the military policies of the Sudan Government and of fighting between factions of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in southern Sudan;

Whereas on June 30, 1989, the National Salvation Revolutionary Command Council suspended the Sudan constitution, dissolved all political institutions in Sudan, and banned or dissolved all political parties, civic organizations, trade unions, professional associations, social organizations, and privately-owned mass media in Sudan;

Whereas the National Salvation Revolutionary Command Council has taken control of the judiciary in Sudan, has granted itself sweeping powers to detain Sudanese citizens under the National Security Act and other laws, and has promoted a pattern of arbitrary arrest, detention without charge or trial, and torture;

Whereas, according to Amnesty International, such detention includes the detention of at least 250 people in Khartoum, Sudan;

Whereas the Sudan Government has engaged in a campaign of ethnic cleansing, forcibly relocating tens of thousands of Nuba people from Kordofan Province and killing hundreds;

Whereas the 1993 World Report of the International Labor Organization states that “traditional slavery survives in modern-day Sudan” and that such slavery “seems to be on the increase” as a result of raids by armed militia in the border areas between northern and southern Sudan;

Whereas Amnesty International reports that hundreds of people were executed without trial or other judicial process by Sudan Government forces in Juba and that more than 100 men arrested in Juba in mid-1992 have disappeared;

Whereas, in October 1992, the Congress agreed to a resolution condemning human rights and humanitarian abuses in Sudan;

Whereas, on December 4, 1992, the United Nations General Assembly agreed to a resolution condemning human rights abuses in Sudan;

Whereas, on March 10, 1993, the United Nations Human Rights Commission agreed to a resolution appointing a Special Rapporteur for Human Rights for Sudan;

Whereas, despite these resolutions and other measures, reports indicate that widespread human rights violations continue in Sudan;

Whereas the Sudan Government denies the existence of such violations;

Whereas the Sudan Government and factions of the SPLA have signed a series of agreements with the United Nations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Nairobi, Kenya, and Khartoum whose purpose is to improve access to populations of Sudanese people in need of emergency aid, and the parties have demonstrated a willingness to take further actions in responding to the

humanitarian crisis in Sudan through an on-going process of negotiation: ~~Now, therefore, be it;~~

1 *Whereas the Sudan Government began its dry season offensive*
 2 *sive in December 1993, and has recently increased the*
 3 *offensive with the goal of targeting civilian populations,*
 4 *and possibly cutting off humanitarian assistance to the*
 5 *south; and*

6 *Whereas the Sudan Government expelled the British Ambassador*
 7 *in December 1993 in response to a visit of the*
 8 *Archbishop of Canterbury to see areas of devastation*
 9 *in southern Sudan: Now, therefore, be it*
 10 *Resolved, That the Senate—*

11 (1) strongly condemns the egregious human
 12 rights abuses of the Sudan Government and calls
 13 upon the Sudan Government to cease such abuses;

14 (2) deplores the internecine fighting among fac-
 15 tions of the Sudan People's Liberation Army
 16 (SPLA) which has caused an increase in the number
 17 of deaths of Sudanese civilians;

18 (3) urges the Sudan Government and factions
 19 of the SPLA to grant immediate and full access to
 20 areas of needy people in Sudan to humanitarian re-
 21 lief organizations; and

22 (4) calls upon the President—

23 (A) to act expeditiously to avert a humani-
 24 tarian disaster of unprecedented proportions in

1 Sudan by expanding relief operations (including
2 airlift, airdrops, and other means of delivering
3 humanitarian supplies);

4 (B) to increase the amount and expedite
5 delivery of financial assistance to non-govern-
6 mental organizations that supply emergency aid
7 to southern Sudan;

8 (C) to urge the United Nations to address
9 actively and energetically issues relating to
10 Sudan by encouraging the United Nations—

11 (i) to pass a United Nations Security
12 Council Resolution on Sudan;

13 (ii) to appoint a United Nations Spe-
14 cial Representative for Sudan;

15 (iii) to negotiate agreements with the
16 Sudan Government and the SPLA for the
17 expansion of corridors of access to Sudan
18 (including access along the Sudan-Uganda
19 border) for the supply of humanitarian re-
20 lief and for the safe passage and free
21 movement of civilians in and through
22 Sudan;

23 (iv) to explore the creation of inter-
24 nationally monitored demilitarized zones
25 and resettlement zones in southern Sudan

1 in which Sudan Government forces, fac-
2 tions of the SPLA, and militia would not
3 be allowed;

4 (v) to place human rights monitors
5 under the jurisdiction of the United Na-
6 tions in areas of Sudan affected by the
7 fighting and human rights abuses in
8 Sudan; and

9 (vi) to support the on-going negotia-
10 tions for a cease-fire between the Sudan
11 Government and various factions of the
12 SPLA;

13 (D) to appoint a United States Special Ne-
14 gotiator to work with the United Nations, the
15 Organization of African Unity, the Sudan Gov-
16 ernment, factions of the SPLA, and govern-
17 ments of nations of the region; and

18 (E) to take immediate action in the inter-
19 national community with a view toward putting
20 pressure on any party in Sudan that obstructs
21 the delivery of humanitarian assistance into
22 ceasing such obstruction, including imposing
23 sanctions against such party or taking such
24 other actions as the President considers appro-
25 priate.

